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Type of Search Requested:

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 Buildup Variations

Subject William Francis Raborn

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	<u>William F.</u>	
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<u>NPA</u>	<u>64-32001-1-603 sp6</u>	
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Inside Report . . . By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Presidential Talent Scout

THE SURPRISE selection of retired Adm. William F. Raborn as head of the Central Intelligence Agency was another sign of the quiet but pervasive power wielded in Washington today by a 48-year-old career civil servant named John Macy.

Macy was buried in bureaucratic obscurity as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission until Nov. 28. Although he's kept that job, Macy's far more powerful role is working out of the White House as President Johnson's talent scout.

By recommending men for high office and having automatic access to press those recommendations on the President, Macy has seen his influence soar—well above that exercised by Ralph Dungan, talent scout for President Kennedy (and now Ambassador to Chile).

Moreover, Macy has alleviated the dangerous talent shortage in Washington which we reported in January. Many of the top Administration jobs now have been filled with Macy men. What makes this particularly impressive is the high caliber of the appointments.

ADM. RABORN'S selection for the ultra-sensitive post of CIA Director reflects the Johnson-Macy teamwork as it has evolved in the past four months. Raborn was not the choice of any political or pressure group. He was John Macy's choice.

Any number of famous names had been bandied about Washington as likely chief at CIA replacing John McCone. Inside the agency itself there was strong sentiment for CIA's Richard Helms, a talented intelligence veteran. But Helms was rejected for fear he might not have the weighty prestige to deal with Congress and the military.



Novak Evans

It was at this point that Macy dispatched a secret, typically voluminous memorandum to the President. Its surprise recommendation: Raborn. Macy backed up his choice with these four points:

1. Raborn has the trust of both the military and the CIA.
2. As the father of the Navy's Polaris missile, Raborn is expert in evaluation of weaponry—a major CIA function.

3. Raborn's handling of the brilliantly successful Polaris project was a model of efficient weapons development, displaying his managerial skill.

4. Although Congress frowns on military men running the CIA, the retired Raborn is exceptionally popular on Capitol Hill and has the prestige to stand his ground with Congress. This was perhaps the most telling of Macy's four points. Mr. Johnson wants no part of a congressional watchdog committee on the CIA.

Therefore, he needs a CIA chief that Congress trusts. The President bought Macy's recommendation instantly. Raborn (who never was approached by Macy) was summoned to the LBJ Ranch and offered the job. At CIA, Helms becomes No. 2, with a clear track to become Raborn's heir.

BUT THE really fascinat-

ing side of this selection process is the fact that Macy originally prepared his dossier on Raborn without any specific job in mind. Macy has a file cabinet full of such dossiers and full of surprises.

For example, Republican politicians were pushing a half-dozen different possibilities for a Republican vacancy on the Federal Communications Commission. Nobody dreamed of James Wadsworth, an Eastern establishment Republican who was President Eisenhower's disarmament negotiator.

But Macy did. He reached into his file and out popped the Wadsworth credentials. Armed with Macy's memo on Wadsworth, the President telephoned Wadsworth and within 24 hours the FCC had a highly respected lawyer as a new member.

Let it be added that politics is still a vital ingredient in presidential appointments. Macy clears his prospects with presidential lieutenants Clifton Carter at the Democratic National Committee and Lawrence F. O'Brien at the White House, among others.

But Mr. Johnson has changed his emphasis during 16 months as President. A year ago presidential intimates heard private complaints about the lack of Texans and Southerners in office. But now the White House notes that most appointments come from outside Mr. Johnson's political base (specifically from California, the District of Columbia, Connecticut, Maryland and New York).

And in staff conferences, the President puts increasing emphasis on more Phi Beta Kappas in top jobs. Given that mandate, John Macy's power is understandable.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Saturday, April 17, 1965

E19

Raborn Ties: a Scrutiny Subject

By Drew Pearson

Adm. William F. Raborn is such a nice guy that the Senate will doubtless confirm him as Chief of Central Intelligence without much debate.

I happen to like the Admiral too. As a newspaperman, however, I must report that since Raborn's retirement he has been steeped in exactly the atmosphere that Dwight D. Eisenhower blasted so vigorously in his last message as President to the American people, when on Jan. 17, 1961, he warned of a dangerous alliance between the big military complex and the big defense complex.

The big defense complex from which Adm. Raborn came—Aerojet—General Tire—Polaris—went one step beyond Gen. Eisenhower's warning and also includes radio-television and newspapers.

In addition, Rep. Edward Hebert (D-La.) disclosed in a congressional probe of defense lobbying that Aerojet employed 66 admirals, generals and other retired officers, of whom 26 gave identical evasive answers dictated by Aerojet when asked whether they had lobbied for defense contracts. Rep. Hebert never did get a real answer on this point.



Pearson

Raborn and Aerojet

Adm. Raborn was in charge of the Polaris missile program for the Navy from 1955 to 1963 and immediately upon retirement walked over to the company that had the chief Polaris contract—Aerojet—to become its vice president in charge of Polaris production in California. He was not, however, one of those grilled by Rep. Hebert.

Relations between the Navy and Aerojet were so chummy during part of Raborn's regime in the Navy that it has been difficult for Congressmen and Government accountants to fathom where the Government's business stopped and Aerojet's began. The House Armed Services Committee discovered, for instance, that the Navy placed \$4.8 million in buildings on Aerojet property from 1946 to 1952, and since the property could not readily be removed, it reverted to Aerojet.

"This is a heads-I-win, tails-you-lose proposition," commented Rep. William Bray (R-Ind.).

Adm. Raborn was not in charge of the Polaris program at that time, but Dan Kimball, now president of Aerojet, was then Assistant Secretary and Secretary of the Navy.

Later, Adm. Raborn was in charge of the Polaris program when the Defense Department permitted Aerojet to charge up the \$205,000 cost of a cafeteria to the taxpayers, even though Rep. Porter Har-

dy (D-Va.) showed that the cafeteria showed a profit of \$71,000.

News Monopoly

This defense contractor background of the new Chief of Central Intelligence is important for the following reasons:

- Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) has exposed some of the secret links between big business and the CIA. There have been others, including the manner in which CIA arranged for tax-free business funds to go into an anti-Israel, pro-Arab organization in the Middle East at a time when the White House was trying to keep peace in the Middle East; and how CIA siphoned corporate funds into anti-Soviet radio broadcasts through Radio Free Europe at a time when the White House was trying to improve relations with Russia.

- The CIA operated through various business blinds to conduct secretly one of the worst catastrophes in recent American history—the Bay of Pigs landing on Cuba.

- The policy of General Tire-Aerojet regarding news monopoly is directly contrary to the policy of the Department of Justice.

The Justice Department of late has brought more antitrust suits against newspapers than at any other time in history. Simultaneously, here is what the defense complex from which Adm. Raborn goes

The Washington Post and *4/17/65*
Times Herald *P E 19*

The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

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to CIA has been doing in this field:

General Tire and Rubber, whose executives, the O'Neil family, were among Joe McCarthy's stanchest rooters, own RKO General, which owns and operates WOR and WOR-TV in New York, KHJ-TV in Los Angeles, WNAC-TV in Boston, WHBQ-TV in Memphis, CKLY-TV in Windsor, Ontario, WHCT-UHF-TV in Hartford and WGMS in Washington.

General Tire and Rubber, on top of this, has just acquired 48 per cent of the stock of the Schenectady Union Star.

Last year, Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.) warned Congress of the manner in which some radio-TV empires owned by big defense contractors were influencing the defense budget and the problem of disarmament. He named, among others, the Radio Corporation of America, which owns and controls the National Broadcasting Co.

However, General Tire's purchase of a large slice of the Schenectady Union Star is the first time, so far as is known, that a big defense contractor has also barged into the newspaper business on top of a TV empire.

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Drew Pearson will report on what Bobby Kennedy's dogs have done to his neighbors in McLean, Va.—over WTOP radio at 6:40 p.m. tonight.

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Mrs. Raborn, 90, Was Mother of Director of CIA

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)—Mrs. William F. Raborn Sr., 90, mother of retired Vice Adm. William F. Raborn Jr., director of the Central Intelligence Agency, died here Wednesday.

Adm. Raborn, of Washington, D.C., was appointed to the CIA post by President Johnson. In his Navy career, he had served as assistant chief of Atlantic operations and had commanded the aircraft carrier Bennington.

Mrs. Raborn was a native of Prescott, Ark. She had lived in San Antonio for 11 years.

Funeral services are to be held today in San Antonio.

Survivors include five other sons, Berl M. Raborn, Houston, Tex., Charles B. Raborn, New Orleans, La.; Glen T. Raborn also of Houston, Louis B. Raborn, Little Rock, Ark., and R. C. Raborn, San Antonio; two daughters, Mrs. William Miller, Houston, and Mrs. Nick Mylennki, Wyckoff, N.J.; 20 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren.

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 The Washington Daily News _____
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 The National Observer _____
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ENCLOSURE

Insight and Outlook . . . By Joseph Kraft

Running CIA

"THINGS have reached the point where I'm even beginning to wonder whether the Polaris can possibly be a good missile."

Sarcastic remarks along those lines are heard almost every day in the national intelligence community.

The jibes have nothing to do with the missile which is, of course, an excellent one. Rather, they are inspired by the performance of Admiral William Raborn, the former head of the Polaris program, as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Like almost everything else about the CIA, the remarks about Admiral Raborn cannot be verified, and verge on gossip. But the gossip is sufficiently high-level and widespread to merit reporting. The more so as even the Admiral's defenders do not bother to deny the charges. They merely argue that the attacks are beside the point—that, in fact, the complaints reflect a desirable condition that works to keep the influence of the CIA within safe bounds.

THE BASIC complaint about the Admiral is that he has neither training nor flair for political analysis of developments abroad. The absence of grounding apparently shows itself most dramatically in the highest policy councils of the government.

In these meetings Admiral Raborn is supposed to mispronounce the names of foreign countries and personalities consistently. His recommendations are said to bear little relationship to the



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facts he presents. On occasion, apparently, he has broached as if they were fresh matters, subjects that had been exhaustively discussed only five minutes earlier. Sometimes, it seems, his point of departure is the exact opposite of a decision just taken.

A lack of familiarity with policy questions also finds expression on the working level within the CIA. Thoughtful officials complain that in the final presentation their most careful work is badly mangled: Morale has apparently sunk in the research and analysis sections of the Agency, particularly among the group preparing long-run estimates. "They'd be quitting, if they had any place to go," one official of another agency asserts.

THE DEFENSE against these charges depends on discounting their importance. The starting point of the argument is that with such sophisticated veterans of policy-making about as Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and White House aide McGeorge Bundy, the President is hardly dependent upon the special insights and perception of the Director of the CIA.

Furthermore, the case for Admiral Raborn continues. the great mass of activities undertaken by the CIA are rooted in technology. They involve, in particular, new developments in photography and in sonics. Like all other large government agencies, the Agency is said to have experienced difficulty in digesting the new technological developments and in using them to best advantage to meet the changing demands for information.

Accordingly, the need of the moment is to bring the

Agency abreast of its technological possibilities. That is Admiral Raborn's top priority. And in that matter he is said to be doing a good job.

Besides, the argument concludes, the important thing for the welfare of the country is to keep the CIA—with its special vested interest in prolonging the cold war—from playing too large a rôle in the policy-making process. By having a director more versed in hardware than in policy, the flow of information is maintained without the Agency becoming a dominant influence in the basic decisions.

PERHAPS SO. But the apologia bears the earmarks of a rationalization after the event. When the search for a new director to succeed John McCone was on last winter and spring, no one was looking for a man with the ability to muffle the voice of the Agency. On the contrary, the Administration hit on Admiral Raborn because it was looking for a good manager with the confidence of the Congress.

It is at that point precisely that the shoe pinches. Whatever the special requirements of the moment, the case of Admiral Raborn suggests that, in general, running CIA demands some experience in foreign affairs, and a capacity for sensitive analysis and sophisticated articulation. To hunt for managers likely to inspire the confidence of Congress is to have a formula far more apt to turn up Babbitts than men of nice judgment and a feel for penetrating analysis. The fact is that the bluff and hearty qualities so much esteemed in both managerial and Congressional circles are not especially appropriate to the guiding of a complex intelligence effort.

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